Isolation torest > Unsupervised algorithm for outlier detection. cuts 4 1 ~ X D. D. 1-The points with minimum cuts are considered

as outlier points doesn't -) It works for higher dimensionality of data.

buffer Detection. speed online storage -Approach Methods

1) Z-score Mean & Less LOW Standard devia

2) DBSCAN More than Medium Distance. X Z-Score More than Distance & X Medium : 3) KLE - LOF DBSCAN. score:

Fast 4) Isolation Lus cuts Forest

Expectation - Maximization

yourng coin to times coinB Eventi coinA A HHTTHTHHA 7H,8T. 4H 26T HTHHHHTTHHP 5H,5T (B) HHHHHTTTTT Total 23H, 7T Bias of A  $\frac{9}{9} \Rightarrow 0_{A} = \frac{23}{23+7} = 0.76$ Bias of B & OB = 9 = 0.45 Mossing coin to times

6 HHTTHTHHHH 62 HTTTTHHHTT 63 HHHHHHHHHHT Gy HTHHHHHTTHH

2ters.

Gr HHHHHTTTTT  $\begin{cases} OA = 0.6 \\ OB = 0.5 \end{cases}$ 

## Consider op:

$$=\frac{10!}{10!}$$
  $\times 0.5^{10} \times 0.5^{7}$ 

$$P(\theta_A) = \frac{0.00118}{0.0019} = \frac{0.00118}{0.00209} = 0.56$$

$$P(\theta_{B}) = \frac{0.00091}{0.0018 + 0.00209} = 0$$

0.00091

$$= \frac{10!}{4!(10-1)!} \times 0.6^{10} \times 0.4^{4}$$

$$= 210 \times 0.6^{10} \times 0.4^{4}$$

$$= 0.0325$$

$$P(E_{2} | \theta_{B}) = \frac{10}{c_{4}} \left[ 0.5^{10} \times 0.5^{4} \right]$$

$$= 210 \times 0.5^{10} \times 0.5^{4}$$

$$= 0.0128$$

$$P(\theta_{A}) = \frac{0.0325}{0.0325+} = \frac{0.0325}{0.0453} = 0.41$$

$$= 0.0128$$

$$P(\theta_{B}) = \frac{0.0128}{0.0325+} = \frac{0.0128}{0.0453} = 0.29$$

$$= 0.0128$$

$$Consider = \frac{0.0128}{0.0325+} = \frac{0.0128}{0.0453} = 0.29$$

$$= \frac{0.0128}{0.0128}$$

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consider =2 {4H-6T4

P(E2 | DA) = 10 (1 0.6 10 (1-0.6)4

 $P(E_3|0B) = 10 c_9[0.5^{10}(1-0.0)^9]$   $= 10 \times 0.5^{10} \times 0.5^9$  = 0.000019

= 0.000015

= 10x0.6 10 x0.49

$$P(\theta_{A}) = \underbrace{0.000015}_{0.000015} + \underbrace{0.000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.0000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.0000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.0000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.0000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.0000015}_{0.0000015} + \underbrace{0.000001$$

$$P(\theta_{A}) = \frac{0.00118}{0.0018 + 0.00091} = \frac{0.00118}{0.00209} = 0.56$$

$$P(\theta_{B}) = \frac{0.00091}{0.0018 + 0.00091} = \frac{0.00091}{0.00209} = 0.44.$$

= 0.00091

consider. 
$$E_5 = \{5H, 57\}$$
  
 $P(E_5/O_A) = 10_{C_5} \{0.6^{10} (1-0.6)^5\}$ 

= 0.01560

$$P(E_{5}/O_{A}) = \frac{10_{C_{5}}}{5!(10-5)!} \times 0.6^{10} \times 0.4^{5}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5!(10-5)!} \times 0.6^{10} \times 0.4^{5}$$

$$Q_{\Lambda} = \frac{14.99}{11.99 + 11.41} = \frac{14.99}{29.4} = 0.61$$

$$Q_{B} = \frac{14.01}{14.01 + 6.59} = \frac{14.01}{20.6} = 0.68$$

$$\frac{14.01 + 6.59}{14.01 + 6.59} = \frac{20.6}{20.6}$$

$$\frac{14.01}{20.6} = 0.61, \quad Q_{B} = 0.68$$

$$\frac{P(E/A)}{P(E/A)} = \frac{10}{20} C_{A} = \frac{0.61}{10} (1-0.6)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{P(E/A)}{P(E/A)} = \frac{10}{20} C_{A} = \frac{10.61}{10} (1-0.6)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$P(E_{1}/Q_{A}) = \frac{10}{7} \left(0.61^{10} \left(1-0.61^{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{7}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{10!}{7!(10-7)!} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{\frac{1}{7}}$$

$$= \frac{120 \times 0.61 \times 0.39}{2 \times 0.011}$$

$$= 0.0011$$

$$P(E_1/QB) = 10^{4} [0.68^{10} (1-0.68)^{4}]$$

$$= \frac{.10!}{7!(10-7)!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{7}$$

$$= 120 \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{7}$$

$$P(QA) = \frac{0.0011}{0.0011 + 0.0008} = \frac{0.0011}{0.0019} = 0.57$$

$$P(BB) = \frac{0.0008}{0.0011 + 0.0008} = \frac{0.0008}{0.0019} = 0.43$$

$$P(E_{2} | \Theta_{A}) = {}^{10}C_{4} [O \cdot 61]^{10} (1 - O \cdot 61)^{4}]$$

$$= {}^{10!} (1 - O \cdot 61)^{10} \times 0.39^{4}$$

$$= {}^{10}C_{4} [O \cdot 68^{10} \times 0.39^{4}]$$

$$= {}^{10}C_{4} [O \cdot 68^{10} \times 0.39^{4}]$$

$$= {}^{10!} (1 - O \cdot 68^{10} \times 0.32^{4}]$$

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$$= {}^{10!} (1 - O \cdot 68^{10} \times 0.32^{4}]$$

$$= {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} + 0.046^{6} = {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} = 0.42$$

$$P(Q_{A}) = {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} + 0.046^{6} = {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} = 0.42$$

$$P(Q_{A}) = {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} + 0.046^{6} = {}^{0} \cdot 034^{6} = 0.58$$

$$(onsider E_{3} - \{9H_{3}\}T_{3}^{2})$$

$$= {}^{10!} (10^{-9})!$$

$$= {}^{10!} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{9}$$

$$= {}^{10} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{9}$$

$$= {}^{10} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{9}$$

$$= {}^{10!} (10^{-9})!$$

$$= {}^{10!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{9}$$

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$$= {}^{10!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{9}$$

$$P(Q_A) = \frac{0.0000041}{0.0000044} = \frac{0.0000048}{0.0000048} = 0.85$$

$$P(QB) = 0.00000074 = 0.0000074 = 0.000048 = 0.000048$$

$$P(E_{4}/Q_{A}) = {}^{10}C_{7} \left[0.61^{10} (1-0.61)^{7}\right]$$

$$= \frac{10!}{7!(10-7)!} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{7}$$

$$= 120 \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{7}$$

$$P(E_4/Q_B) = {}^{10}C_7 \left[0.68^{10}(1-0.68)^7\right]$$
$$= 120 \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^7$$

$$P(0A) = \frac{0.0011}{0.0011 + 0.0008} = \frac{0.0011}{0.0019} = 0.57$$

$$P(QB) = \frac{0.0008}{0.0019 + 0.0008} = \frac{0.0008}{0.0019} = 0.43$$

$$P(EC|QA) = \frac{10}{10} \left[ 0.61^{10} (1-0.61)^{5} \right]$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! (10-5)!} \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{5}$$

$$= \frac{252 \times 0.61^{10} \times 0.39^{5}}{20.0162}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! (10-5)!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.39^{5}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! (10-5)!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{5}$$

$$= \frac{10!}{5! (10-5)!} \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{5}$$

$$= 252 \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{5}$$

$$= 252 \times 0.68^{10} \times 0.32^{5}$$

$$= 0.0198^{-}$$

$$P(QA) = \frac{0.0162}{0.0162 + 0.0198} = \frac{0.0162}{0.034} = 0.49^{2}$$

$$P(QB) = \frac{0.0178}{0.0162 + 0.0178} = \frac{0.0178}{0.034} = 0.53$$

9A = 0.68, OB = 0.58.

The OA & OB values of the iteration 2 are not similar

to the previous iteration, Hence, the algorithm is not Ut Converged.